

Senators Split On Plan to Bar Soft Beverages

**Judiciary Committee Can't
Agree on Argument They
Should Be Prohibited to
Help Enforce Dry Law**

Undermyer Defends 2.75

**House Completes Debate
and Volstead Bill Is Up
for Amendment Tuesday**

WASHINGTON, July 12.—With the Senate Judiciary Committee split on the question of prohibiting the sale of non-alcoholic beverages to prevent evasion of the prohibition law, the House today finished general debate on the Volstead bill, arranging to take it up on Monday under the five-minute rule for amendments. Of these there will be many, it is known, ranging from entire elimination of wartime prohibition to legalizing of 2 1/2 per cent beer.

The differences in the Senate committee were revealed in the course of testimony before that body by Samuel Undermyer, of New York, general counsel for the brewers.

Characterizing the Volstead prohibition bill as "vicious and unworthy of Congress," and likely, if enforced, to breed contempt for the law, Mr. Undermyer argued that Congress has no power to define an intoxicating beverage, in extending the provisions of the war-time act, and has no right to prohibit the sale of a non-alcoholic beverage simply in order to enforce the prohibition law.

Glad Saloon Is Gone

"The country has gone dry," Mr. Undermyer admitted, "with delight on the elimination of the saloon, that nursery of crime and the cause of more misery in the world than any other single agency."

Mr. Undermyer said he represented British brewers with \$40,000,000 invested in breweries, flour and steel mills and other industries in this country, and that the brewers all told had an investment of \$1,000,000,000.

The war-time enforcement provision, he declared, is "vicious, insincere" and "not worthy of the dignity of Congress. It is class legislation. It does not keep the rich man from storing liquor and it prevents the poor man from a drink hitherto regarded as a food. If Congress has the power it claims, it should eliminate all alcohol from beverages. I believe to that end search and seizure should be allowed."

After declaring that 2 1/2 per cent beer was not intoxicating, Mr. Undermyer said that Congress had not kept faith with the country in the matter by giving liquor a year's respite.

Holds It Non-Intoxicating

"The pretence that one-half of 1 per cent alcohol is intoxicating commands respect nowhere. I could name 100 things we eat that contain more alcohol. Two and three-quarters per cent beer is not intoxicating, and if you will

give me an opportunity to prove it I can."

"The stomach can hold only two and a half to three pints at one time. It would take a gallon of 2 1/2 per cent beer to have any intoxicating effect."

"We have made scientific tests for many weeks, with total abstinence, light drinkers and others. We have had fourteen chemists working on the problem."

"They would supply your fourteen points, I suppose," Senator Norris remarked.

Mr. Undermyer also declared that the ruling that one-half of one per cent of alcohol makes an intoxicating beverage will "greatly endanger the eighth amendment."

Mr. Undermyer also made the point that the courts should define intoxicating liquors, because Congress is now legislating under the terms of the eighth amendment. Any such legislation, he contended, is subject to review.

Committee Divided

"I don't believe any court in the land will now rule that war-time conditions hold," he said. "You might just as well prevent the sale of ice cream as to say that 2 1/2 per cent beer is intoxicating."

It was developed that the committee was divided on the question of whether Congress could prohibit the sale of a non-alcoholic drink in order to make prohibition effective. According to both of them voted Montana, the committee had not yet reached a decision on that matter.

"If Congress does not, define the term 'intoxicating liquor' the law enforcement code will be useless in making the Eighteenth Amendment effective," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, who was present at the hearing.

When asked if some dry Congressmen were not opposing the bill, Mr. Wheeler said: "It is amusing to class Congressmen Small and Mr. Pou, of North Carolina, as radical prohibitionists. They are not. They are simply men who are not opposing the bill, Mr. Small has been aggressive against it."

The last hours of general debate in the House were featured by vigorous attacks by the wet. The plea to retain light wines and beer and predictions that the Volstead bill would cause repeated violations of the law predominated.

Representative Kahn, of California, voiced the latter sentiment, declaring that while liquor is no longer sold in Washington it is quite as easy to get liquor there as it ever was.

Opposes Prohibition

"I have always opposed prohibition legislation for two reasons," he said. "First, such legislation holds out to the people of the world an indictment of the American people, holds them up as a nation of inebriates, who cannot curb their own appetites. I deny such to be the case."

"Second, it is a mistake to say that prohibitory legislation is a step toward freedom to law. It leads to lawlessness, and it is only a step from violation of a minor law to more serious violation."

Representative Houghton, of New York, pleaded for light wines and beer, declaring that Congress can pass all the laws it wants, but it can't keep farmers from squeezing apples.

La Guardia Doubts Enforcement

Representative Robinson, of Kentucky, said the brewers were tending out literature arguing that Christ was against prohibition.

Representative Harding, of Texas, declared he would oppose the bill because some of its provisions were unconstitutional. Representative La Guardia, of New York, said the dry leaders want the bill so strict that it will not be enforced.

"With the exception of the W. C. T. U.," he said, "they don't want to lose their present jobs."

Toward the close of the debate the drys came back strong with evidence to show that since July 1 crime has markedly diminished in hitherto wet cities. Representative Volstead, in summing up, declared his bill is much less drastic than that of many states, particularly New York, which had led the opposition to him.

Fumes Overcome 4 at Fire

Firemen Are Imperilled at Brooklyn Chemical Plant

A two story brick building in the plant of the National Acetylene and Chemical Company, at East Eighth Street and Ditman Avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last night. Oil boiling over into gas flames is said to have caused the blaze, which ignited various chemicals in the building. Four workmen in the plant collecting gas fumes were imperilled and a mixture of chlorine gas, ammonia and lives of the firemen, many of whom were treated in the awaiting hospital ambulances. J. W. Livingston, superintendent of the plant, said the loss was not only in machinery and chemicals but in valuable finished goods destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$75,000.

Half-Million Cut In Police Pension Fund Due to Drys

**Loss of Excise Revenue
May Lower Number of
Police Who Can Be Put
on Retired List Yearly**

Prohibition, which will cost the police pension fund nearly half a million dollars annually, threatens to have a marked effect upon present police policies, as well.

Unless some other source of revenue for the pension fund can be found at once, it will be necessary to cease placing men on the pension list to make way for younger and more active members of the force.

This much became known yesterday, when it was admitted that this phase of the operation of the dry measure is being seriously studied by Police Department officials. Figures are being compiled to show how the police will be affected by the closing of New York's bars.

Last year the pension fund received \$430,000 under the regulations that set aside a part of the state excise tax for this purpose. The sum next year would have been somewhat larger. With the closing of saloons the entire amount will be cut off. Since it has been Commissioner Enright's policy to retire every policeman as soon as he reaches an age permitting his retirement in order to make way for younger men, the pension list has grown rapidly.

Also, the necessity to meet the pension roll is increasing.

Representatives of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition yesterday made public a statement in which it was sought to show that the prohibition movement, which the churches were not solidly behind, was represented by ministers and churchmen representing various faiths were quoted. After announcing that the prohibition workers were being unduly deceived as to the attitude of the Church, the statement said:

"The religious support of the Anti-Saloon League, often referred to by some of the editorial writers as 'the sectarian support,' is largely overestimated. Particularly in this true now, which the so-called war-time prohibition has been tried out for something like a fortnight, and while the Anti-Saloon League lobbyists are seeking to pass the drastic Volstead bill for its enforcement. Men and women of the churches are not confusing in their minds the two questions of temperance and prohibition. Many of them draw the line very sharply between the two, and they fail to see that prohibition by summary and drastic laws is the proper or effective way to promote temperance."

"It is a short-sighted contribution to the cause of temperance," writes the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, "I said so when national prohibition was first brought up in Congress, and I have seen no reason since to change my mind."

"The saloon has served a community need," was the keynote of a declaration of principles issued by the Federal Board of the Episcopal Church in launching a drive for \$20,000,000 for missions and community work last April, and the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patton, national director of the executive committee, now follows this up saying: "You cannot take something away from a man without giving him something in return. While the Episcopal Church has taken no official action upon the merits or demerits of national prohibition, and will not, preferring that its members may have freedom in the exercise of their varying opinions, it would be an un-Christian spirit that refused sympathy to those who may be put out of employment by a national law and to those also who may have enjoyed the conveniences and avoided the evils of places where beverages were sold."

Continuing in a tone altogether different from the 'treat 'em rough' manner of the moral statisticians of 'holier-than-thou' faith, Dr. Patton said: "Episcopalians everywhere believe in law enforcement, and now that the prohibition laws are on the statute books, of course the church's influence cannot be exerted any other way than for the full enforcement of the laws of the land. The moral or political phases of prohibition were not concerned about collectively. Our indi-

vidual members have their own views of such matters. We are all united for the advancement of the cause of temperance, and our temperance board has that work in hand, but the church is not pledged to prohibition as the means of bringing about temperance."

Brewers of 2.75 Beer

Resist Charges by U. S.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Contending that the information preferred against them by R. L. Crawford, United States Attorney, charging violation of the war-time prohibition act, is not sufficient in law, eleven officers and directors of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company entered demurrers before Judge W. H. S. Thompson in the United States Court today. The brewers assert the beer containing 2 1/2 per cent alcohol they are alleged to have sold since the dry law became effective is not intoxicating. Their attorney pointed out that the information does not say the beer that the brewers charged with selling was intoxicating.

**Prohibition Wave Is
Turned Against Sake**

Japan's National Drink Is Target of Dry Campaign; Discontent Growing

TOKIO, June 15 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The prohibition movement in the United States has been followed in Japan by the launching of a project to stop the manufacture of sake, Japan's national alcoholic drink, which is distilled from rice.

The end of the war has brought no check to the steady increase in the price of the necessities of life, and the soaring cost of rice, which is the staple food of the Japanese people, is becoming a grave problem for the government. Last year the high prices of rice led to serious riots throughout the empire.

The Japan Temperance Society has presented a memorial to the government urging the prohibition of making of sake. The organization points out that about 15,000,000 bushels of rice are consumed yearly in its manufacture. With the population of Japan increasing at a rate of 600,000 yearly and the national rice crop falling off account of the decrease of rice lands through civil and industrial expansion, the organization asserts that the enormous quantity of rice used in distilling sake might be turned to a better use in distributing it as food for the people.

Emperor Yoshihito is said to be deeply concerned over the living conditions among his people. Through his Lord Chamberlain he recently ordered the governors of the different provinces to investigate the changes in the thought of the masses, the cost of food for the middle and labor classes and the general industrial situation throughout the empire. The discontent of the masses of the people is seriously occupying the government, which is trying to devise means of relieving the situation.

**French Pension Opened
For Columbia Students**

A French pension, the first of a number of cosmopolitan communities, has been established at Columbia University. In the autumn, it was announced yesterday, other communities for students of foreign languages will be established.

The pension is in charge of Mlle. Tanguen, who is also the chaperon of the young women students who live there. No word but French is spoken within the precincts of the pension. This supplements the regular course of instruction by the group system under the direction of native French teachers.

New Brunswick Man Hurt

Harry Oliver and Three Others Injured in Auto Wreck

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 12.—Harry Oliver, son of C. A. Oliver, former City Commissioner and former Superintendent of Streets here, was probably fatally injured this morning, and three other prominent local men were badly hurt, when their automobile went into a ditch near New Market.

The others in the car were Charles Walker, proprietor of a local restaurant; William O'Donnell, former Under Sheriff; and Patrick Moran, a contractor. Collective steering gear caused the accident.

Copeland Attacked For Plan to Control Disposal of Drugs

**A. R. Parkhurst Declares
Doctors and Druggists
Are Puzzled in Effort to
Obey Uncertain Laws**

Asserting that more narcotic drugs are being sold on the streets now than ever before, A. R. Parkhurst, director of the Bureau of Narcotic Research, continued his attack yesterday on the provisions of the Whitney law for the registration of drug addicts and severely criticized Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner.

According to Mr. Parkhurst's statement, reputable physicians are at a loss as to the course they should pursue with regard to the prescribing of narcotics. Druggists fear to fill prescriptions, and thousands of addicts, through no fault of their own, are suffering for want of drugs. All this, he alleges, can be largely attributed to the halting and uncertain course of the state department of narcotic drug control.

"The situation in the city to-day," Mr. Parkhurst continued, "can be attributed to several things, foremost among them the continued efforts of the Health Commissioner Copeland to bring under the exclusive control of his department all drug addicts and the administration of all drugs for their relief. While Walter R. Herick was appointed Commissioner by Governor Smith the public was treated to a perfunctory and at times acrid interchange of letters between Herick and Copeland."

"Nauseating as this exchange of pleasantries was, drug addicts little dreamed that Mr. Herick would ultimately surrender completely to Dr. Copeland and delegate to him the authority invested by the Governor under the terms of the Whitney law, in defiance of legislative action at Albany."

Dr. Copeland had not yet seen the statement when he was asked to comment on it last night at his summer home at Suffern, N. Y. After making himself acquainted with the facts brought out, he declined to reply, but added that the law would go into effect finally next Thursday, regardless of what Mr. Parkhurst had to say.

Yesterday, notice was given by the Internal Revenue Department at Washington that a clause in the Harrison act, the Federal narcotic control act, prohibiting physicians to prescribe narcotic drugs for more than the immediate needs of their patients, had been upheld in a decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Physicians and druggists who came to the offices of the bureau of narcotic research for an interpretation of the ruling were still puzzled. After a conference at the Custom House with the Internal Revenue agent, Mr. Parkhurst explained that a physician had a perfect right to keep on administering narcotic drugs to a patient whose life depended on the daily administration of drugs to relieve the pain and the opinion of the revenue agent, he would be criminally negligent if he did not do so.

**Data on Missouri River
Sought in South Dakota**

**Possibilities of Development of
Water Power Will Be Determined by Survey**

PIERRE.—The first steps are under way toward securing definite data as to the possibilities of developing water power along the Missouri River in this state. A prominent eastern engineer and firm has taken up the work of a topographical survey of the river across the state, on which they are to base a report showing which of the several sites comes nearest to filling the requirements, taking into consideration the use of the dam as the foundation for a railway bridge.

The topography of the river is such that the only sites which are considered practical lie between the point where the North Dakota line crosses the river and a point about thirty miles from the Nebraska border.

Electrical engineers say that it would be practical to carry power on transmission lines from any one of five locations recommended to any point in the state, and the only question would be a selection which could be developed to the source of greatest demand for power with the least number of miles of transmission service.—Christian Science Monitor.

Brand Whitlock Named Ambassador to Italy

**Present Minister to Belgium to
Succeed Thomas Nelson
Page, Resigned**

PARIS, July 12.—Brand Whitlock has been named as American Ambassador to Italy.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There was no confirmation here to-night of the dispatch from Paris that Brand Whitlock had been named by President Wilson as Ambassador to Italy. Officials explained that if Mr. Whitlock had been selected by the President to succeed Thomas Nelson Page the first public announcement would come through the sending of his nomination to the Senate.

Reports were current some time ago that Mr. Whitlock would go to Rome to take up the duties Mr. Page was anxious to relinquish and the general impression here is that there was good foundation for them.

**Wilson Clears Way for
Hudson Vehicular Tube**

**Signing of Bill Now Makes It
Possible to Execute Con-
tracts for Work**

WASHINGTON, July 12.—With the signing of the Hudson tunnel bill to-day by President Wilson the way was cleared for the formal approval of the contracts for the new tube, which contracts have been ready for signing since July 1.

As the projected vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River involved an agreement between New York and New Jersey, the passage of the bill just approved was made necessary by the constitutional provision requiring the consent of Congress to all agreements entered into between the states.

The tunnel is to be completed in two years, and the expenses of its construction are expected to be cancelled by the tolls to be collected for the use of the tunnel.

**Charters Seaplane to
Catch Steamer at Sea**

**Seattle Man Pays \$1 a Minute
to Overtake Liner Sail-
ing for Russia**

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—Chartering a seaplane at \$1 a minute for a flight to catch the steamer Kaisha Maru, which he missed when the vessel sailed from Seattle for Oriental ports to-day, J. J. Mayer, Seattle Red Cross worker, booked for Vladivostok, succeeded in catching up with the ship near Port Townsend, Wash., after a thirty-five minute flight.

War Has Shattered Social Traditions For London's Elect

**Gorgeous Court Functions
and Lavish Entertaining
Have Not Been Resumed;
Old Estates Are for Sale**

LONDON, June 20 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The first summer of the after-the-war era is passing as a mere ghost of the old London social season which formerly, for three months after Easter, transformed Belgrave and Mayfair into a spectacle by day and night.

In other years, before the war wrought its changes, the early weeks of summer saw the great London houses thrown open for entertaining on a scale undreamed of in the past. By day the entire West End was packed with cars and carriages taking the women of society about for their calls and shopping.

There have been four blank years from 1915 to 1919, and now most of the establishments of the dual and old landed families who were the pillars of the declining regime are closed, or their lives are ordered in a quiet and subdued tone. Not a few bear the sign "For Sale" or "To Let," testifying to the devastation of old fortunes through war taxation or the retirement of families in mourning.

Court Functions Curtailed

Nearly all of the social fixtures are missing this year, no courts are being held at the palace for that presentation to royalty of debutantes and others which gave them the formal seal of rank among the socially elect. One big garden party took the place of these. The shepherding of the exclusive world into the royal enclosure at the Ascot races has been almost the only semi-official gathering of society and pressure upon the Lord Chamberlain's office for admission consequently has been more fierce than heretofore.

To the stranger London may seem lively and even gay, but it is a restaurant and the going liveliness like the customary life of New York and Paris. The war profiteers are spending recklessly in their way, but among old-fashioned people there is a general sentiment that display is not in harmony with the time, and for many it would be impossible if they desired it.

Even the restaurant life is much curtailed. Suppers have been eliminated and there are hardly a dozen places in this large metropolis of the world found open later than 10 o'clock. The midnight wayfarer sees women in evening dress with men in Guards uniform or formal black buying coffee and sandwiches at a sidewalk coffee stall elbow to elbow with a crowd of soldiers, cabmen and miscellaneous

night wanderers, a picture undreamable for the old London.

Still, with its life war-shorn of much that was almost sacred to its ancient aristocracy, England could never be otherwise than picturesque and fascinating. The Derby came into its own again as the greatest popular sporting event of the world, as Ascot is the most patrician in its atmosphere. The Guards regiment performed the historic ceremony of trooping the colors in Hyde Park on the King's birthday, although in dull khaki instead of the old array of scarlet and blue. The Guards started from Piccadilly for Richmond with the stirring flourish of the horn, although there has been none on the Brighton road since Alfred Vanderbilt drove that course.

Boating, cricket, tennis and golf have burst forth with renewed enthusiasm after four years of sports famine. The Thames from London to Oxford and beyond is a long winding pageant of pleasure craft, with white flannelled young boatmen and rainbow tinted dresses everywhere.

The hundreds of young Americans at Oxford and Cambridge are learning a university life new to them, where students come to do everything but study in term time and save their books for vacations.

**Four French Profiteers
Sentenced to Prison**

**Sugar Dealers Get From One to
Fifteen Months; Death Pen-
alty Now Proposed**

PARIS, July 12.—Four men convicted of illicit speculation in sugar to-day were sentenced to from one to fifteen months' imprisonment and fined in the aggregate 100,000 francs (\$20,000) by the Criminal Court at Versailles. This verdict will be followed by even more severe penalties for profiteering in the necessities of life.

The movement against exorbitant profits is assuming large proportions. A bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies recently goes so far as to prescribe the death penalty for merchants taking excessive profits or attempting to accumulate large stocks of provisions.

**5 Firemen Killed, 31
Hurt, in Philadelphia**

**Victims Plunged in Mass of
Flames as Three Walls
and Roof Collapse**

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Five firemen were killed and thirty-one others injured in a blaze that destroyed a three story brick warehouse of the burlap bag manufacturing plant of Jacob Potash & Bros., in the northeast section of the city, to-day.

The victims were plunged into a mass of flames and debris when the roof and three walls collapsed without warning. Three saved themselves from serious injury by a spectacular slide down a tottering ladder.

The damage is estimated at about \$100,000.

For Other Gimbel News See Page 5

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